

**SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF *ANNABELLE* MOVIE  
BY GARY DAUBERMAN**



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## TESTIMONY

Herewith, the researcher testifies that in this research paper, there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree of a university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published or others, except those in which the writing are referred in the manuscript and mentioned in literary review and bibliography.

Hence, later, if it is proved that there are mistakes in the researcher's statement above, the researcher will be fully responsible.

Surakarta, April 2016

The researcher,



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## SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF *ANNABELLE* MOVIE BY GARY DAUBERMAN

### Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu (1) Mengklasifikasi strategi subtitle yang ditemukan pada film *Anabel* dan (2) mendeskripsikan keakuratan analisis subtitle pada film *Anabel*. Jenis dari penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Objek dari penelitian ini yaitu strategi subtitle pada film *Anabel*. Data dari penelitian ini adalah semua ucapan yang mengandung strategi subtitle dan sumber data dari penelitian ini berupa naskah film Inggris dan Indonesia yang berjudul *Anabel* oleh Gary Dauberman. Peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dalam mengumpulkan data. Lalu, untuk membuktikan keabsahan data, peneliti menggunakan metode triangulasi dimana sumber data berasal dari naskah film dan informan. Data-data tersebut dianalisis dengan metode komparatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 48 data atau 4,99% menggunakan strategi expansion, 138 data atau 14,36% menggunakan strategi paraphrase, 285 data atau 29,66% menggunakan strategi transfer, 166 data atau 17,27% menggunakan strategi imitation, 1 data atau 0,10% menggunakan strategi transcription, strategi dislocation tidak ditemukan data, 9 data atau 0,94% menggunakan strategi condensation, 5 data atau 0,52% menggunakan strategi decimation, 309 data atau 32,16% menggunakan strategi deletion, dan strategi resigantion tidak ditemukan data. Keakuratan data menunjukkan bahwa penilai memperoleh skor 3 untuk 812 data atau 84,49%, 97 data atau 10,09% memperoleh skor 2, dan terakhir 52 data atau 5,42% memperoleh skor 1.

Kata Kunci: keakuratan, strategi, subtitle.

### Abstracts

The research aims at (1) classifying the subtitling strategies found in the *Annabelle* movie and (2) describing the accuracy of the subtitling analysis in the *Annabelle* movie. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the subtitling strategy in *Annabelle* movie. The data of this study are utterances consisting subtitling strategies and the data source are movie script of English and Indonesian entitled *Annabelle* movie by Gary Dauberman. The researcher uses the documentation to collect the data. Then, to prove the validity of the data, the writer uses the triangulation where the data sources are from the movie script and informant. The data are analyzed by comparing the method. The result of the research shows that there are 48 data or 4,99% used expansion strategies, 138 data or 14,36% used paraphrase strategy, 285 data or 29,66% used transfer strategy, 166 data or 17,27% used imitation strategy, 1 datum or 0,10% used transcription strategy, dislocation strategy not find data in there, 9 data or 0,94% used condensation strategy, 5 data or 0,52% used decimation strategy, 309 data or 32,16% used deletion strategy, and resignation strategy not find data in there. The accuracy of the data shows that the raters gets 3 score 812 data or 84,49%, 97 data or 10,09% get score 2, and the last 52 data or 5,42% get 1 score.

Keywords: accuracy, strategy, subtitling.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Subtitling is the method of translation in the conversation from the movie that helps the viewer from another language understand the language used in the movie easily. Cintaz and Remael (2014: 8) define that subtitling is a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of the screen, that discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off). Karamitraoglou (2000: 5) that defines "Subtitling as translation of the spoken (written) source text of an audio visual product into a written target text which is added on to the images of the original product at the bottom of the screen".

Considering the function of subtitling in conveying certain information to the readers, it can be seen that subtitling is not an easy task because it deals with transferring thought and ideas have to be

conveyed accurately so that the contents of the message or information are understandable for the target readers. That is why the important thing for a subtitler is to find the best way to make his subtitling accurate, acceptable, and readable.

Another thing which makes subtitling become a complex task because subtitling always involves two languages, the source and the target language, which must have so many differences. Catford (1965: 20) states that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. The different linguistic system can cause some problem for a subtitler. The problem faced by subtitler in subtitling process can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable, or unreadable subtitling. Source text and target text should match one another in function, if the source text and target text differs substantially on situational features, then they are not functionally equivalent, and the translation is not of a high quality.

According to Nababan (2012: 44) states that accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation of the text to refer to the source language and the target language text has been worth it or not.

Considering the definitions above, it is clear that to produce a good translation is not easy matter because it involves not only well-mastered skill in both (SL and TL) language but it also requires well-understanding in both (SL and TL) culture so that an equivalent message can be achieved. Movie is a type of visual communication which used moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). Subtitle makes the audience easy to understand the movie.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing the subtitling analysis of *Annabelle* movie. For example :

Source Language (SL): I'm sorry.

Target Language(TL): Aku turut berduka.

The utterance above is translated by using paraphrase strategy to translate the utterance from the source language and target language. The source language *I'm sorry* has literal meaning *maafkan aku*. Instead, this meaning is not congruent with the context of situation on the scene. Paraphrase strategy is used by the translator to make the meaning in the target language congruent with the source language. So, here the source language *I'm sorry* is translated become *aku turut berduka*. It is suitable with the context from the scene, because in the scene Mia asked to Evelyn why Evelyn's daughter passed away then Evelyn told to her so Mia said that. Therefore, the meaning and the purpose from the source language and the target language not change.

The aims of the study are (1) to classify the subtitling strategies found in the *Annabelle* movie and (2) to describe the accuracy of the subtitling analysis in the *Annabelle* movie.

To measure this study, there are several theories relate this study, the writer analyzes the subtitling strategies of *Annabelle* movie. The data will be analyzed using the theory by Gottlieb (1992: 161-170). The writer shows the result of her study in this movie by using subtitling strategies such as: expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, condensation, decimation, and deletion.

Catford (1965: 1) defines translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.

Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 161) state that subtitling as the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue. Subtitle can be found in movie.

Cintaz and Anderman (2009: 4) define when the decision has been taken to keep the original soundtrack and to switch from the spoken to the written mood, by adding text to the screen, the technique is known as subtitling.

Gottlieb (1992: 161-170) devised strategies that he sees at work in reducing a text to subtitles, and which he classifies as expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation strategy.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify the subtitling strategies found in *Annabelle* movie. Moreover, the research is also conducted to portray the accuracy of the subtitling strategies in *Annabelle* movie.

The object of the study is the subtitling strategy in *Annabelle* movie and its subtitle. The data are utterances containing subtitling strategies. The data source are movie script of English and Indonesian entitled *Annabelle* movie by Gary Dauberman. To make sure the validity of the data collected, the researcher used triangulation method.

In analyzing data had been collected, the researcher applies some procedures such as reading *Annabelle* movie subtitle by comparing the original form and translation one, classifying and categorizing the types of subtitling strategies, comparing the data between source language and target language, describing the accuracy of the subtitling analysis based on the Nababan's theory.

## 3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part consists of research findings and discussion of the subtitling strategies in *Annabelle* movie by Gary Dauberman and the accuracy of translation on it.

### 3.1 The Subtitling Strategies in *Annabelle* Movie

Based on the analysis there are 10 types of *Annabelle* movie script and its subtitle, those are:

#### 3.1.1 Expansion

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 48 out of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 4,99% can be included into this classification. The example:

145/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: Yes. I'm stressed about finishing my school.

TL: Ya, aku tegang untuk menyelesaikan sekolah **medisku**.

In the utterance *yes. I'm stressed about finishing my school*, the subtitler used expansion strategy to translate it into *ya, aku tegang untuk menyelesaikan sekolah medisku*, because in the target language the word *medis* is added to explain the situation that happened in that scene. The actor named John as the main character in this movie talked to his wife, Mia, John explained to her that he is stressed because about finishing his school. In this movie John's profession as a doctor, so by adding the word *medis* in the target language, it would make the audience as the target understand clearly the subtitle between the context of this scene. Therefore, the meaning and the purpose from the source language and the target language do not change.

#### 3.1.2 Paraphrase

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 138 of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 14,36% can be included into this classification. The example:

112/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: **How's it going in here?**

TL: **Bagaimana keadaannya?**

The paraphrase strategy is used to translate the source language *how's it going in here?* into the target language *bagaimana hasilnya?*. Literally, the source language means *bagaimana ini pergi disini?* and the literal translation is not acceptable in the target language. It is because the context situation does not support the meaning which is rendered literally. Thus, the subtitler chooses other words to translate the source language. The subtitler is paraphrasing the source language into the target language *bagaimana keadaannya?*. It is done to represent the meaning *how's it going in here?* from the scene where John and Mia talked about the new research concerned the baby in utero then Mia asked to John about the result of the new research. It is acceptable with the context from the scene.

### 3.1.3 Transfer

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 285 of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 29,66% can be included into this classification. The example:

021/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: **Jesus said, "This is my commandment".**

TL: **Yesus mengatakan, "Ini adalah firmanku".**

Transfer strategy is used in the source language and target language from the utterance in this scene. The translator translated the utterance *Jesus said, "this is my commandment"* in the source language into the target language *Yesus mengatakan, "Ini adalah firman ku"*. This scene happened when Father Perez gave speech in the church. Without adding or deleting some words in the source and target language. Thus, the meaning of the utterance has the same meaning as meaning the subtitle and the context of story in this scene. Beside that, the form of the utterance from the source language and the target language does not change.

### 3.1.4 Imitation

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 166 of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 17,27% can be included into this classification. The example:

009/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: We learned from her that the doll was possessed by a girl named **Annabelle Higgins**.

TL: Kami tahu bahwa boneka itu dirasuki gadis bernama **Annabelle Higgins**.

Imitation is rewritten the name of person or place from the source language into the target language. The source language *we learned from her that the doll was possessed by a girl named Annabelle Higgins* is translated into the target language *kami tahu bahwa boneka itu dirasuki Annabelle Higgins*. *Annabelle Higgins* is the name of woman who attacks Mia and John in this movie.

### 3.1.5 Transcription

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 1 of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 0,10% can be included into this classification.

225/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: And while the **amniotic** sac wasn't punctured.

TL: Sejah ini, kantung **ketuban** nya tak tertusuk.

The utterance *and while the amniotic sac wasn't punctured* in the source language is translated into *sejah ini, kantung ketubannya tak tertusuk* in the target language by using transcription strategy. The word in the source language that used this strategy is *amniotic*. The translator used this strategy because this word is the third language. The third language that used in this utterance is from biology language.

### 3.1.6 Dislocation

In this strategy the subtitler can not find the utterance which uses transcription strategy.

### 3.1.7 Condensation

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 9 of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 0,94% can be included into this classification. The example:

098/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: **Do you think you could shut off the TV? Its making it a little hard to concentrate.**

TL: **Bisa kau matikan TV-nya? Aku susah berkonsentrasi di sini.**

From the utterance in this scene, it can be seen that the translator used condensation strategy. The source language *do you think you could shut off the tv? Its making it a little hard to concentrate* is translated into the target language *bisa kau matikan TV-nya? Aku susah berkonsentrasi di sini*. If the sentence *do you think you could shut off the TV?Its making it a little hard to concentrate* is translated literally become *apa kau berfikir kan*



*dapat mematikan televisi? Itu membuat konsentrasi ku sedikit sulit* but in the target language just translated *bisa kau matikan TV-nya? Aku susah berkonsentrasi di sini*, is the same meaning as literally instead shorter and clearer. In this scene happened when John ordered Mia to shut off the TV. The meaning of target language is the same as source language without change literal meaning.

### 3.1.8 Decimation

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 5 of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 0,52% can be included into this classification. The example:

214/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: **You just breathe.**

TL: **Bernafaslah.**

The utterance above is translated by using decimation strategy to translate the utterance from the source language and target language. The source language *you just breathe* is translated into the target language *bernafaslah*, because the actor talked faster so the translator just can translate it. Decimation strategy is omitting important element that are confusing the audience, but it does not lose the message. In this scene uttered by John when he found his wife, Mia, lying with the stomach were brutally stabbed by Annabelle Higgins and her unidentified boyfriend. Although, in the target language the translator translated shorter but the meaning and the purpose from the source language and the target language do not change.

### 3.1.9 Deletion

In *Annabelle* movie script, the writer finds 309 of 961 subtitling strategies data or about 32,16% can be included into this classification. The example:

110/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: **You know**, I bet the men that did that research spent millions of dollars.

TL: Aku bertaruh pria yang melakukan penelitian itu menghabiskan jutaan dolar.

The translator used deletion strategy to delete the phrase *you know* in the source language *you know, I bet the men that did that research spent millions of dollars* is translated into the target language *aku bertaruh pria yang melakukan penelitian itu menghabiskan jutaan dolar*. The phrase *you know* is not displayed and translated by the translator because it is not necessary to translate and displayed and also without translated the phrase *you know*, in the scene where the utterance appears understand what John said. Besides, deleting the phrase *you know* does not corrupt the meaning and it is readable by the the target audience. The meaning and the purpose from the source language and the target language still same.

### 3.1.10 Resignation

In this strategy the subtitler can not find the utterance which uses transcription strategy.

## 3.2 Translation Accuracy

They are divided into three indicators from 961 data, then it is elaborated as follows:

### 3.2.1 Accurate

Accurate means are the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences of the source language accurately transferred into the target language. They never have distortion of meaning. The example of accurate of the translation as follows:

139/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: Do you want me to tell you why?

TL: Kau mau tahu sebabnya?

Based on the text above, the sentence *do you want me to tell you why?* is translated into *kau mau tahu sebabnya?*. In the source language *do you want me to tell you why?* is accurately transferred into the target language. The text above never have distortion in meaning. The rater gave score 3 in this sentence

because this sentence is easy to understand. It makes the sentence accurate in the translation. Based on the description above this sentence belongs to accurate translation.

### 3.2.2 Less Accurate

Less accurate means most of the meaning of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences of the source language are transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation having double meaning (translation) or no meaning is eliminated. It disturbs the integrity of the message. The example is as follow:

024/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: You didn't.

TL: Mustahil.

The data above belongs to less accurate because the message was not entirely. The phrase *you didn't* was not translated well to the target language which because the message was not conveyed to the target language. The phrase *you didn't* should be translated into *kamu tidak melakukannya* because in the scene before, John wanted give the gift to Mia because John felt guilty because what he said, but Mia said *you didn't*. Exactly, it must be translated into *kamu tidak melakukannya*. So, the rater gave score 2 because this sentence is less accurate.

### 3.2.3 Not Accurate

Not accurate explains that the meaning of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences of the source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted). The example is below:

051/ANN-ANA/2014

SL: I don't know her.

TL: Maafkan dia.

Based on datum number 431, it was not accurate, because it was difficult to understand the meaning of the sentence. The sentence *I don't know her* in the source language is translated into the target language *maafkan dia*. It different meaning in the source language and target language. So, score 1 is given for this translation because the datum above belongs to not accurate translation. The researcher assumes that it is better translated into *aku tidak mengerti dengannya*.

The previous study conducted by Naomifound that not all of parts subtitling strategies are used. There are some subtitling strategies unused: dislocation strategy, condensation strategy, decimation strategy, and resignation strategy. There are only six strategies out of ten strategies applied by the translator in translating subtitle in the *Real Steel* movie. The result shows that there are 12 (19,35%) utterances of expansion strategy, 11 (17,74%) utterances of paraphrase strategy, 10 (16,12%) utterances of transfer strategy, 10 (16,12%) utterances of imitation strategy, 1 (1,61%) utterance of transcription strategy, and 18 (29,03%) utterances of deletion strategy. The correlation between this research with previous research is that both of this study has similarity in the finding of the data that show subtitling strategies. While the difference is found in the finding that the subtitling strategies is not only showed the expansion strategy, paraphrase strategy, transfer strategy, imitation strategy, transcription strategy, and deletion strategy, but also found the condensation strategy and decimation strategy.

## 4. CONCLUSION

After discussing and analyzing the data, the researcher draws the conclusion of this research. Based on the analysis of the data findings, the researcher concludes that there are 48 data or 4,99% used expansion strategies, 138 data or 14,36% used paraphrase strategy, 285 data or 29,66% used transfer strategy, 166 data or 17,27% used imitation strategy, 1 datum or 0,10% used transcription strategy, dislocation strategy not find data in there, 9 data or 0,94% used condensation strategy, 5 data or 0,52%

used decimation strategy, 309 data or 32,16% used deletion strategy, and resignation strategy not find data in there.

The writer also find 961 data (100%) in *Annabelle* movie script show the accuracy of translation. The high position was accurate 812 data or 84,49%, the second position was less accurate 97 data or 10,09%, the last position was not accurate 52 data or 5,42%.

## **DEDICATION**

This research paper is wholly dedicated to the Almighty God, Allah SWT, her beloved mother, father, brother, sister in heaven, and all of beloved friends.

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